Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development

TFD/SC 6/6 revised

Template of Project First Quarter-Year Progress Report

July, 2020

Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development (TFD)
Project Mid-Year Update

Project title:	"Adapting to drought": Sustainable water management in the face of drought in Santiago de Cuba, for greater resilience and adaptation to climate change.
Project ID:	00103066
Implementing partner:	Provincial Delegation of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH, in its Spanish acronyms) of Santiago de Cuba
Project budget:	1.000.000 USD
Project start and end date:	Start Date: 30/05/18 End Date: 30/05/21
Period covered in this report:	January 1st to June 30th, 2020
Date of the last Project Board meeting	July 9th, 2020, in Havana (See Annex 11)
SDGs supported by the project:	SDGs 6 and 13

Summary

Water management, and in particular drought, has a high priority for Cuba given its consequences in the increase in outbreaks of transmissible diseases, its impact on the population's access to this resource and its effect on food production. In this way, UNDP, together with the rest of the United Nations System, is preparing the response plan to support the recovery of the country after COVID 19, where comprehensive water management is highly relevant in the country and, in particular, in provinces like Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

At the end of April 2020, 7 municipalities in the Santiago de Cuba province were in a severe critical drought. To address the risk of droughts, that have become increasingly recurrent, prolonged in time and widespread in this province, as a result of Climate Change, the Project seeking to ensure a more rational and sustainable use of water in a water deficit scenario: a) shall improve the hydrological cycle monitoring; b) water source control and management; c) distribution systems; d) water quality assurance, as well as e) water management mechanisms; and f) community awareness and sensitivity.

To improve those strategic water management parameters, the Project intervention scope in the province of Santiago de Cuba targets:

- The main water supply source of the city of Santiago de Cuba: the "Quintero" system that ensures access to water to 80 % of its population, i.e. around 428,361 people;
- The subsystem that ensures water supply during droughts to El Caney settlement, a settlement located in the outskirts of the Santiago de Cuba municipality, with approximately 37,516 inhabitants;
- Dozens of isolated settlements of the Guamá municipality, the worst hit by droughts within the province, with around 35,583 inhabitants.

The Project financial performance was adversely impacted mainly by delays in the procurement process mostly due to the stepping up of the US blockade, which forced replication of procurement processes that were already advanced, given providers refusals brought about by existing trade and banking barriers or because their equipment are manufactured with over 10 % US-origin materials, parts or components. In addition, some knowledge management

actions had to be postponed due to nationwide adopted physical distancing measures to counter COVID 19. However, some of the planned actions are concluding and for those that are still ongoing, conditions have been created locally to make up for lost time and start them up once the goods imported during 2020 are received. The progress achieved so far is listed below:

- IT and climate technologies have already been transferred, as well as the furniture and transportation means required to build institutional capacities of: hydrological monitoring and surveillance; b) government and key sector management; c) distribution system operations in target areas: Guamá municipality and El Caney settlement.

- Part of the equipment required to improve water supply services to the population benefitted by the Quintero system, that ensures water access to 80% of the population of the city of Santiago and 70% of El Caney settlement, has already been transferred. The equipment, currently being installed, will specifically improve water treatment capacities (of the main water treatment plant of the province), to ensure safe water consumption.

- Part of the equipment required to build local production capacities of fresh water storage concrete tanks for people living in areas worst hit by droughts have already been transferred, prioritizing project target areas.

- Technical workshops and meetings for the strengthening of drought management mechanisms have already been organized with local government and key sector stakeholders, including the development of technical documents and protocols that allow for informed, relevant and timely decision-making.

- Methodological workshops and meetings have already been organized to train community promoters who have organized and continue to organize awareness raising campaigns to foster water rational use and saving practices in most affected communities, prioritizing the Guamá municipality and El Caney settlement. Nonetheless, as part of the health strategy, outreach is extended to the entire territory through the media and printed materials.

- Civil engineering and construction works financed by the provincial counterpart have been completed to an 85 % to ensure the installation and commissioning of specialized equipment once it has been imported. Conditions have been created and planned for to ensure 100 % of facilities are ready by the time means arrive: a) Premises for the creation of situational rooms (at the Guamá Aqueduct Office and the Provincial Meteorological Center) have been conditioned; b) huts and concrete bases for the installation of hydrological surveillance equipment have been built; c) communication tower installation services have been outsourced; d) communication coverage surveys for the appropriate installation of monitoring equipment have been carried out, etc.

- Given the COVID 19-related isolation measures, UNDP, together with national counterparts, has established a project implementation remote follow-up mechanism for all actions and particularly for the completion of conditions that have to be created in the province for the installation and commissioning of hydrological equipment and the conditioning of premises for the establishment of situation rooms at water resource and meteorology institutions. To that end, online follow-up conferences have been coordinated with the national INRH HQ supported by a detailed plan of action including each investment or task taken on by the counterpart.

- The Work Schedule has been adjusted assuming the government lifts COVID 19-related restrictions as of September. However, possible difficulties may arise as a consequence of the global economic crisis resulting from COVID 19 and its impact on Cuba are being considering.

Main Project Results

1. The rehabilitation process of premises for the installation of the transferred technology has advanced (Activities 1.1, 1.4 and 2.2).

(A) Guamá Municipal Aqueduct Office (UEB, in Spanish acronyms): Installation of a situation room for water supply operation and monitoring.

Refurbishment of premises by the counterpart for the installation of a situation room at the Guamá UEB, under the "Aguas Santiago" Provincial Aqueduct and Sewerage Enterprise (See Annex 1) has advanced. The situation room shall strengthen management of the water supply system to the population of the municipality, streamlining information reception, analysis and reporting on the operation and monitoring of water supply sources, delivery to the population and quality control, among other parameters.

Information received from the 14 pumping stations that ensure water supply to remotely located settlements of the municipality will be processed at the situational room. Therefore, communication towers will be installed with the support of the Project since they are located in areas of poor communication coverage. In addition, it will facilitate information sharing among provincial and municipal decision-makers, strengthening integrated water and risk management. A communication node will be installed in the situation room to improve the exchange of information related to hydrometric sectors and the water supply situation of the municipality, both distributed by networks and water tank trucks to areas that are not connected to networks or their supply source has been affected.

IT equipment, furniture and climate technology that will be installed in the situational room was delivered to beneficiaries between December 2019 and February 2020 (See Annex 2). Once refurbishment of premises by the provincial counterpart is finished, which is programmed for August-September 2020, it will become operational.

(B) Installation of 19 communication towers at main water supply pumping stations of the Guamá municipality and dams that supply El Caney settlement.

Construction of concrete bases for the installation of 19 communication towers at sources that supply water to Guamá main settlements and El Caney is advanced. Completion is foreseen for September 2020. Arrival of the ICT equipment is programmed for November de 2020, considering the duration of the procurement process.

Strengthening of the communications system of the 14 Guamá pumping stations and municipal aqueduct located in the municipal seat (as explained in paragraph (A) above) shall improve the effectiveness of water supply in the municipality. Considerations were made taking into account that this municipality depends on small isolated sources located in the vicinity of its most important settlements. Similarly, the technology to be transferred shall facilitate communications with the Provincial Aqueduct. Other four (4) towers shall be installed to improve communications among dams that supply water to El Caney. These towers, aside from streamlining the water supply system management, will improve communications with the Provincial Water Use Enterprise, in charge of operations, surveillance, monitoring and maintenance of this two El Caney dams.

(C) ***Refurbishment of the building for the installation of the situational room at the Provincial Meteorological Center (PMC)***

During the first half of the year, progress has been made in the refurbishment of the premises where the situation room of the PMC is going to be installed (See Annex 3). Climate technology procured by the Project arrived in 2019. A new bidding process is ongoing for the IT equipment to be installed in the situational room. The previous contract for the purchase of said technology was cancelled after it was signed because provider's Banks refused payments due to US-blockade-related restrictions and sanctions against Cuba. New contracts with IT providers shall be signed by July 30, 2020 for arrival in October 2020.

The situational room shall improve information sharing and data processing among surveillance and risk management institutions, through the provision of timely and real time information for technical and administrative decision-making. Its importance for the integration of hydrological and meteorological information should be underscored, considering it depends on two administrative institutions. The Project shall also expand PMC data storage and processing capacities, which will allow for the preservation of historic monitoring data critical for the follow up of the performance of climate change determining factors, and in the specific case of this project, it shall contribute to making more accurate drought forecasts and increasing resilience to that phenomenon.

That will be particularly relevant for the implementation of methodological updates promoted by the project, on the basis of which, once the drought hits, its phases and criticality should be monitored: a) meteorological drought; b) agricultural drought; and c) hydrological drought. At the same time, climate scenarios should be developed and analyzed to warn in advance on the likelihood of droughts.

As mentioned in previous reports, Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk (HVR) studies will be processed in the situational room, taking into account that the PMC produces 70% of the information for said studies. Another service that will benefit from the improvement is the provision of timely warning to farmers on rainfall performance, so they can make a rational use of available water for irrigation.

2. Equipment for the strengthening of the water supply system of the Santiago de Cuba municipality has been transferred (Activity 1.1).

In the first quarter of 2020, the eight (8) electric pumps that shall be installed at the "Quintero" water treatment plant arrived (See Annex 4), which is a key component of the system that the project is strengthening in an integrated manner and that supplies water to 80% of the people in Santiago de Cuba, and within that municipality, 70% of the people in El Caney settlement. Transferred electric pumps will contribute to improve quality and quantity of water treatment process and the delivery of safe water to the population of the Santiago de Cuba municipality. Likewise, all the IT equipment for the strengthening of water supply management at provincial level and at the level of the Guamá municipality (mentioned in paragraph (A) above) has been transferred. In addition to the installation of the situation room and the communication node at the Guama Aqueduct UEB, equipment was transferred for the installation of a node at provincial level at the "Aguas Santiago" Provincial Enterprise. IT for the Engineering Department of that Enterprise and the "Fuentes y Plantas" UEB, in charge of distribution and treatment water system management that supply Santiago de Cuba city, included EL Caney settlement, was transferred (See Annex 2)

During the same period, motorcycles were delivered to facilitate monitoring by technicians of water supply sources, water supply system management, water quality and state-run inspections to prevent and addressing illegalities non authorized and excessive consumptions. These goods were distributed among beneficiaries involved in those activities: a) Provincial

Water Use Enterprise; b) Provincial Aqueduct and Sewerage Enterprise; and c) State Inspection Office, respectively. They shall resume services as soon as COVID 19-related restrictions are lifted. (See Annex 5)

The procurement process for the specialized technology required for the strengthening of hydrometereological surveillance and monitoring had to be readjusted during this period because the provider, with whom we have been standardizing this type of equipment, had to withdraw its bid for part of the items as they had US-origin components. As a result, almost 90% of the items remained in the provider's bid, and the procurement shall be finalized by late July 2020. Additionally, biding processes were reinitiated for hydrological equipment that were excluded due to US blockade restrictions. It is expected that, at least, the 90 % of equipment that is going to be purchased in coming days reaches beneficiaries by October 2020.

4. Equipment for the production of concrete water tanks has been transferred (Activity 1.3).

As stated in the 2019 Annual Report, concrete mixers were transferred to the Provincial Construction Materials Enterprise (EPROMAC, Spanish acronym) as planned and they are currently being installed in workshops at settlements in Aserradero, municipality of Guamá and in El Caney settlement. A bidding process is ongoing for the remaining equipment (i.e. tools, protection means and other inputs required to improve working conditions of production brigades). By late July 2020, contracts for these means should have been finalized and goods should be delivered to the territory by late September.

These means will go to brigades involved in the production of tanks in communities benefitted by the Project in the Guamá municipality and El Caney settlement, in order to increase their water storage capacity. This measure will make their respective local population more resilient to water shortage, as their water storage capacity shall be increased. The water shortage leads to the extension of supply cycles due to the deficit brought about by the severe drought.

5. Teacher training workshop for community outreach activities held. (Activities 1.2 and 1.4)

A teacher training workshop was organized in El Caney with teachers from schools located in target communities in order to train promoters for community outreach activities to raise awareness on the importance of water-saving, rational use and safe consumption practices (See Annex 6). Teachers (25) from all educational levels (i.e. primary, secondary and vocational), will disseminate water-saving and hygiene measures together with selected students. Additionally, aside from preventing unsafe-water-borne diseases, the importance of a gender-sensitive approach in decision-making and daily life is highlighted in specific geographic and cultural contexts.

UNDP and Prosalud (entity entrusted with health promotion within the national healthcare system that has representations in every province), are working in the design of printed materials that will support community outreach activities. For the first time, educational messages to prevent COVID 19 shall be incorporated into promotional materials as access to water is critical to observe hygiene measures (See Annex 7).

6. *Actions aiming at updating Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk (HVR) studies to include forest fires (as increased by droughts) and the National Methodology for Drought HVR Studies (Activity 3.1)*

A) *Sociology professors and 2nd and 3rd year majors of the School of Sociology of the Universidad de Oriente were trained to apply the Risk Perception Survey among the population*.

For one week, ten (10) 2nd and 3rd year Sociology majors and professors of the School of Sociology of the Universidad de Oriente received training in application and analysis methods for the forest fire risk perception survey. The survey is part of the information required for forest fire HVR studies.

In addition, students shall be trained in gender-sensitive issues for incorporation in the analysis of the survey. This action was postponed due to COVID 19. Gender mainstreaming is based on the experience of the pilot action carried out in this province for drought HVR studies during the Joint Program "Suma tu Gota", with SDG funds, led by UNDP, WFP and UNICEF participation.

B) *Second meeting of the national group of experts of the Environmental Agency (AMA) and the National Institute of Water Resources (INRH) was held for the update of the National Methodology for Drought HVR Studies.*

The 2nd Workshop of Experts of the National Risk Assessment Group of AMA was held as part of Project activities planned for the update of the National Methodology for Drought HVR Studies. Social vulnerability and risk perception survey analyses with a gender-sensitive approach were discussed (See Annex 8).

This activity includes a risk analysis that acknowledges that droughts are slow and gradual processes, hence steps can be taken in a timely fashion. In this regard, instead of reacting to droughts once they are at their worst stage (i.e. the hydrological drought), the need to progressively monitor its different stages is acknowledged: (a) the meteorological drought (when there is a precipitation deficit); (b) agricultural drought (when soil moisture deficiency prevents crop development; and (c) hydrological drought (when sources like reservoirs and groundwater basins have low water availability levels). This approach and subsequent nationwide standardization of this methodology allows for a better estimation of the drought hazard and consequently, a better adaptation thereto. Summing up, since the first signs of a drought become evident, adaptation measures should be put in place proactively, instead of reacting when the drought has already turned into a crisis.

The methodology is currently undergoing an improvement by the group of experts entrusted with its update. The review is carried out by specialists of climate, meteorological and hydrological surveillance institutions who make up the national group of experts.

Due to the strategic nature of this action, synergies have been established with the Project *"Strengthening national and local integrated drought management capacities to reduce the impact of droughts on Cuba's water supply, food and nutritional security, phase II",* implemented by UNDP and WFP in five (5) Eastern Cuban provinces and Camagüey (in Central Cuba), with DIPECHO funds (DIPECHO II).

7. Meetings with key national Water Resource actors were held. (Activities 3.1 and 3.2)

During the first half of the year, several technical and follow-up meetings of project actions were held with the INRH Foreign Relations Division and its national enterprises engaged in hydrological surveillance and monitoring enterprises (Water Management Enterprise) and water supply to the population (Water and Sanitation Enterprise) (See Annex 9).

Besides briefing the national counterpart on the progress of the procurement process of the technology to be transferred, outstanding actions by Provincial Water Resource Enterprises in

Santiago de Cuba and alternative working strategies were adopted taking into account the potential impact of COVID. A follow-up plan was drawn up, whereby through videoconferences to be held every other week to verify all implementation actions, mainly the progress of construction works taken on by the local counterpart required for the installation of the equipment to be transferred. This follow-up plan has been strictly fulfilled despite circumstances brought about by COVID 19.

8. Strengthening the Watershed Council. Follow-up and review of the technical paper for the protection of water basins (Activity 3.3).

UNDP supports the strengthening of the provincial Watershed Council management capacities that ensures the sustainable management of surface and underground waters (in the interface between water-soils-forest), considering it is a management tool that brings the various stakeholders on board and provides technical analyses for timely decision-making. The Council capacities are strengthened with IT equipment transferred to the beneficiary during the first quarter of the year. Additionally, the Council will receive a vehicle that will facilitate monitoring the watersheds of the entire province, the contract was signed last June 30 and should arrive in the country by November.

UNDP and the provincial counterpart continued reviewing a leaflet and a flyer on the importance of local watershed management for sustainable water management. These materials will contribute to raise awareness among pilot communities on the importance of watersheds and their protection. These deliverables will be distributed as part of community outreach campaigns as they include contents of the Safe Water campaign, to link the importance of water source protection to the rational use of water resources (See Annex 7).

Expected delivery by the end of the year

- It is expected that 2020 concludes with a budgetary implementation amounting to $ 717 204.95, mostly due to ongoing procurement processes. Thus, by 2020-year end, the Project might have executed $867 886.87, 87% of the budget. Execution of the remaining 13% of the budget is planned for 2021. The budget allocated for procurements in 2021 will mostly go to honor final payments of the remaining 20 % of contracts for equipment received by late 2020 and knowledge management activities (i.e. publications, wrap-up workshops, etc.).

- As previously stated, financial performance was adversely affected mainly by delays in procurement processes as a result of the stepping up of the US blockade, which forced the repetition of several processes due to the following reasons:

1. The banks of some providers whose bids had been confirmed refused operations from fearing fines and the contracts were cancelled.
2. Several providers Cuba has been standardizing their technologies with cancelled contracts once processes had been finalized upon the passing of a US Treasury provision banning the sale to Cuba of technology that includes over 10% of US components. Before that, the percentage was higher, which gave providers more room to maneuver.
3. US Treasury controls became more rigorous and Cuba suffered the impact of other blockade restrictions and damages.
4. Therefore, the UNDP Procurement Team has had to undertake considerable efforts to overcome that situation, as it affects all Cuba office operations.

Has the COVID-19 situation affected project's implementation and if yes, how? (new activities, re-prioritization of tasks, etc.).

COVID 19 has brought about a delay in some procurement processes due to its impact in the countries of origin of goods and the availability of transportation for items that were already procured. Similarly, given the restriction measures enforced by the Cuban government since the first COVID 19 confirmed cases were reported on March 11, 2020, workshops, technical meetings and monitoring meetings planned for March-June were postponed. Likewise, some construction works by the counterpart had to be halted. COVID 19 impacted the work in Project target areas because most key actors are working from their homes, without internet access due to the difficulties the country is undergoing and the cost of services, which limits their interaction with other participants who are also complying with isolation measures, as well as by government restrictions limiting meetings to no more than five persons.

Actions postponed are listed below:

- Training workshops for promoters for the Safe Water campaign and community outreach work: (a) one workshop with teachers of the municipality of Guamá; (b) two workshops with students; and (c) two workshops with health workers in both pilot communities; (d) beginning of the community campaign; and (e) creation of vocational clubs in schools of pilot communities.

- Three workshops for the update of forest fire HVR studies: (a) workshop for the estimation of hazards and vulnerabilities; (b) gender-sensitive training for 2nd and 3rd year Sociology majors and professors from the Universidad de Oriente, for the analysis of the forest fire risk perception survey; and (c) implementation of the forest fire risk perception survey.

- Information survey in the Guamá municipality by specialists of the Provincial Physical Planning Division for a study to reduce vulnerabilities to the impacts of droughts and climate change, on the basis of proposals of land-use planning to promote the relocation of settlements to areas that have better access to water ensuring their location does not affect the water table.

- Three training workshops for gender-mainstreaming and community outreach: (a) workshop with provincial media; (b) workshop to continue raising gender-sensitive awareness among men in the municipality of Guamá; (c) workshop with promoters of El Caney settlement; (d) community outreach activity with housewives, decision-makers and professors of El Caney and Aserradero communities.

- Monitoring mission to follow up on the agreements adopted during the December 2019 visit by UDNP and the INRH: (a) follow up the progress of construction works (situation rooms and concrete bases for the installation of communication towers; (b) organization of the start up of Automatic Hydrological Stations (AHS); and (c) installation of the technology that arrived in the territory during the first quarter of 2020 and the last few months of 2019: concrete mixers, ICT and electric pumps.

Taking into account forecasts by official sources, UNDP adjusted the annual working schedule with national and provincial counterparts and activities shall resume in September 2020. UNDP has continued to follow up on some actions over the phone with actors who do not have access to email, that can be advanced from home, including the update of deliverables (i.e. handbooks and procedures) which shall be transferred for hydrological surveillance capacity building. Likewise, teleconferences have been organized from the INRH with local Project coordination and an itemized action plan has been forwarded to ensure their monitoring.

Workshops are expected to resume in September 2020, with a smaller number of participants and observing physical distancing measures. Some community actions for the promotion of the rational use of water and hygiene measures will be organized online, drawing from experiences and lessons learned during the pandemic.

The completion of forest fire HVR studies could be adversely affected given the time required for their development. However, the national counterpart assured that, at least the Guama municipality HVR study will be finished, as it is the most vulnerable to droughts. Whenever possible, progress reports on the provincial HVR study might be delivered by the end of the project.

The procurement process is advancing despite delays and it is expected that by the last quarter of the year, at least 90 % of the equipment should be delivered to beneficiaries.

UNDP keeps monitoring the implementation with national and provincial counterparts by all means possible, taking into account existing local restrictions, UNDP restrictions and counterparts' actual communication possibilities. Adjustments and changes shall be made pursuant to the lifting of restrictions.

Highlights on partnerships, including working with any Russian institutions

Throughout the period, UNDP has held meetings with national counterparts of the INRH to organize the advisory to Cuban technicians, specialists and executives with the assistance of Russian experts. It has been discussed that Russian Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service (Roshydromet) is the appropriate institution for this type of exchange considering it's the INRH counterpart in the Russian Federation. Therefore, plans are in place to hold a meeting to share water management strategies and, more specifically, expand on the revitalization of the monitoring of the hydrological cycle in Cuba.

In the framework of the last Project Board, held on July 9, 2020, Embassy of the Russian Federation in Cuba agreed to support the establishment of formal relations between INRH and Roshydromet. INRH and UNDP will prepare a needs description and a formal request to the Embassy to strengthen ties between the two institutions.

The exchange shall draw from experiences and lessons learned in the framework of UNDP implemented projects to cope with droughts, particularly this project supported by the Russian TTFD and from UNDP-Russia Expert Program, from which Cuba previously was benefited.

Expectations are to continue these types of exchanges with Roshydromet including the transfer of know-how and the analysis of technologies that may be feasible, appropriate and sustainable for Cuba's conditions. This should help guarantee technological sovereignty in Cuba, with production of these technologies in the country. In addition, support would be given to countries in the Caribbean, which have environmental conditions similar to Cuba, and service would be increased through South-South Cooperation.

Simultaneously, as agreed in Project Board, upon a recommendation from the Russian Embassy and taking into account the strategic needs and interests of the country, INRH will begin arrangements to include water management on the agenda of the Russia-Cuba Joint Commission.

Highlights on visibility

- Update process of technical communication products linked to hydrological surveillance has advanced (Activity 1.2, 1.4 and 2.1).

The national counterpart is updating technical handbooks to complement the specialized technology transferred for hydrological surveillance: (a) Automatic Hydrological Stations Handbook; (b) Radiocommunications Handbook; and (c) Rain Voluntary Observers Handbook.

Additionally, Hydrological Drought Surveillance and Forecast Handbook is included as part of the contribution to the improvement of the National Drought Hydrometerological Protocol, support drought risk management and integrated water management. These products are updated in synergy with the DIPECHO II project (See Annex 10).

These knowledge management products are relevant not only for the Project and shall serve as nationwide reference and their technical impact will contribute to raise the visibility of achieved results. To that end, they shall be identified by the Project visual identity and the Russian Federation and UNDP cooperation logos.

- ***Revision of knowledge management products for communication campaigns has advanced (Activities 1.2 and 1.4)***

The UNDP implementation team has revised the first designs of: (a) 3 giant posters; (b) 1 banner of the Safe Water campaign; (c) 1 brochure, 1 flyer and 1 booklet on the importance of watershed protection (See Annex 7). These materials shall provide information and facilitate training in pilot communities during campaigns organized by Prosalud, as well as raising environmental awareness on the rational and sustainable use of water as part of the development of a climate change adaptation and health risk prevention culture.

Work is ongoing to include COVID 19-related information on educational messages to the population, including alternative measures in a context marked by a water deficit.

In several of the workshops held, printed promotional materials that had arrived in the country by late 2019 to raise the Project visibility were used. Notebooks, pens, hats and t-shirt bearing the Project visual identity were handed out in each community outreach activity, including stickers to place them on the equipment that has already been transferred (See Annex 6).

UNDP is in close contact with Prosalud in Santiago de Cuba, despite the current health situation and work on the design of materials is ongoing. Coordination and preparations with Prosalud are ongoing for additional actions that will enhance visibility through the media, as part of efforts to disseminate the message to communities. Similarly, reports are planned to include Project results and life stories.

Links of the Project Board published by National Counterparts in social media
https://twitter.com/CarlosFidelDOEI/status/1281268029930823681
https://twitter.com/CarlosFidelDOEI/status/1281266366981517312
https://twitter.com/davila_cobas/status/1281267022719070208
https://www.facebook.com/1572506446338043/posts/2690857247836285/?app=fbl

Financial Report (USD)
June 30, 2020

		GMS	TOTAL
Delivered	**300,174.52**	**23,679.09**	**323,853.61**
Commitment	**625,751.41**	**50,394.98**	**676,146.39**

	Budget	Commitment	Delivered
Procurement	**672,521.78**	530,294.23	156,735.37
Workshops, Trainings and exchanges. Print and Visibility	**108,064.69**	48,441.66	40,540.28
Monitoring, and Transport	**36,804.37**	13,231.38	24,176.84
Staff	**65,842.01**	4,473.28	64,718.02
SUBTOTAL	**883,232.84**	**596,440.56**	**286,170.51**
Operational and Programatic Costs	**42,693.08**	29,310.85	14,004.01
GMS	**74,074.07**	50,394.98	23,679.09
TOTAL	**1,000,000.00**	**676,146.39**	**323,853.61**

Delivered by Outputs

Output 1	**Delivered**	**195,774.76**
	Commitment	**338,755.36**
	Hydrological Equipment	202,700.08
	Quintero Laboratory	15,800.00
	Communication Equipment	66,600.00
	ICT	28,416.36
	Electric water pump	4,000.00
	Tank production Tools	8,500.00
	Workshops, Trainings and exchanges and others	12,738.92

Output 2	**Delivered**	**49,063.10**
	Commitment	**200,512.56**
	Hydrological Equipment	85,237.80
	Hydrographic Basin Council Management Vehicle	36,000.00

	Communication Equipment	20,000.00
	ICT	47,300.00
	Workshops, Trainings and exchanges and others	11,974.76

Output 3	**Delivered**	**41,954.43**
	Commitment	**57,200.00**
	ICT	18,900.00
	Workshops, Trainings and exchanges and others	38,300.00

Operational Costs	**Delivered**	**13,382.23**
	Commitment	**29,310.85**

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Aqueduct UEB Guamá. December, 2019.



Aqueduct UEB Guamá. June, 2020.



ANNEX 2. ICT, furniture and climate equipment to Aqueduct Institutions



ANNEX 3.

Hydrometeorological Situational Room, CMP. December, 2019.

Hydrometeorological Situational Room, CMP. June, 2020.

ANNEX 4. Electric pumps for Quintero Water Treatment Plant

ANNEX 5. Motorcycle for supporting hydrological surveillance and monitoring of wáter source, wáter distribution and quality controls.

ANNEX 6

Workshop for Professors



ANNEX 7. Campaigne products

ANNEX 8
Workshop to update HVR Methodology

ANNEX 9. Exchanges with national counterpart.

February 28th, 2020.

June 4th, 2020

June 6th, 2020

ANNEX 10. Manual to strength hydrological surveillance

ANNEX 11. Project Board July 9th, 2020